



# QUID NOVI

Faculté de droit  
Faculty of Law

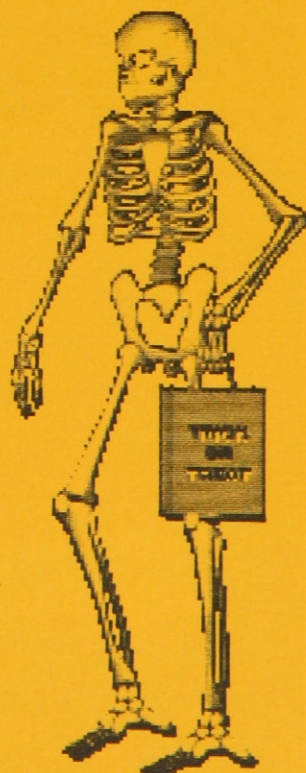
McGill University



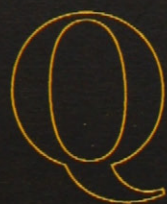
## HALLOWEEN ISSUE



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# Dean's Message

I have the great pleasure to announce that on November 1, 2000 Véronique Bélanger will take up her functions as Assistant Dean (Student Affairs). The creation of this new position responds to a need that was increasingly felt. The post of Associate Dean (Academic) has become more and more demanding in the last few years; the new curriculum has made it even more complex and strenuous. The workload has been steadily growing, inter alia as a result of the strong increase in student exchanges. It is simply too much for one person to cope with.

The creation of the new position was made possible thanks to a generous donation by the law firm McCarthy Tétrault. I am sure that I speak in the name of the whole Faculty in expressing to them our warmest, heartfelt thanks. I enormously appreciate the deep understanding they have shown once again for the priorities and needs of the Faculty. McCarthy Tétrault's donation will enable the Faculty to finance the new post for one year; I have reasons to believe that thereafter the University will make provision for it in the base budget of the Faculty.

Véronique Bélanger n'est nullement une inconnue dans la Faculté avec laquelle elle a des liens étroits. Diplômée de notre Programme national, ayant obtenu une Maîtrise, également au sein de notre Faculté, elle a pratiqué en tant qu'avocate et a passé quelques années à l'étranger. Sa venue constitue donc en quelque sorte un retour aux sources. Je suis sûr qu'elle rendra plus facile la vie non seulement du Professeur Blaine Baker au dévouement duquel je tiens à rendre hommage, mais de l'ensemble de la Faculté.

I am sure you will all join me in extending a warm welcome to Véronique Bélanger.

Peter Leuprecht  
Dean



le 31 octobre 2000

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# Le droit ou la disgrâce ?

Marianne St-Pierre-Plamondon VP Athletics

Lors de son discours d'ouverture en début d'année, le doyen de notre faculté, M. Leuprecht, nous a souhaité la bienvenue, en insistant particulièrement sur les efforts qui doivent être mis par tous et chacun pour éliminer cette compétition excessive et malsaine qui hante notre faculté, si réputée pour la formation de l'élite juridique de demain. Suite à cette allocution, plusieurs autres personnes de notre milieu, dont Professeur Gaudreault-Desbiens, M. Sylvain Gagnon, et notre VP Académique (Megan Stevens) ont repris et insisté sur le même thème afin de bien sensibiliser l'auditoire à cette problématique, qui mine les relations entre les étudiants de notre faculté.

Samedi dernier, la Malpractice Cup 2000 était organisée en collaboration avec la Faculté de Médecine. Cette journée mémorable fut malheureusement une belle illustration de l'énorme travail qui reste à faire pour nous élever vers des comportements collectifs et individuels plus nobles.

Rappelons-nous que la Malpractice Cup a pour objectif principal de créer des liens amicaux entre les étudiants de ces deux facultés voisines, par le biais d'activités et de jeux. Or, les événements de cette journée dénotent une problématique d'un tout autre ordre que la fraternisation pour certains d'entre nous. Revoyons les faits saillants : L'escalade a débuté lorsque les étudiants de médecine sont venus nous visiter, jeudi dernier, lors de notre Coffee House, afin de promouvoir l'événement. L'un d'eux a tout simplement reçu un verre de bière en plein visage de la part d'un collègue de notre faculté un peu trop impulsif.

Puis, le matin même de cette journée de compétition, seulement dix étudiants motivés de notre faculté se sont présentés à l'heure convenue contre environ une centaine d'étudiants de la faculté de médecine. Toutefois, un peu plus tard dans la journée tous critiquaient, parce que nous tirions de l'arrière dans les épreuves.

Ensuite, nous avons eu droit à une belle démonstration de montée de testostérone, à côté de laquelle la boxe olympique offre beaucoup de classe. Il a même fallu l'intervention d'une médiatrice pour réussir à calmer ces esprits compétitifs échauffés.

Par contre, d'autres s'en sont sortis avec les yeux au beurre noir, on ne sais plus trop comment...

Finalement, lorsque la victoire nous a définitivement échappé, quelques uns ont vociféré des critiques si disgracieuses à l'endroit de collègues de leur propre faculté, que l'on se serait cru non pas dans le "mootcourt" mais sur le plateau de Jerry Springer.

Mais, malgré toute cette atmosphère tumultueuse, on peut affirmer que les compétitions sportives se sont relativement bien déroulées. Le quiz, une toute nouvelle activité cette année, s'est démarquée par une organisation digne d'un jeu télévisé de la SRC. Cette activité a été particulièrement appréciée de tous les participants, jusqu'à ce que les commentaires désobligeants et très bruyants de certains collègues de notre faculté ne viennent définitivement assombrir l'atmosphère de cette fête amicale. Par chance, le Party de fin de soirée au Med Annex a enfin permis de détendre cette atmosphère tendue et crispée et nous a permis de s'amuser un peu, même si nous avons perdu sur tous les fronts et encore davantage sur celui de la dignité, du respect et de la fierté de nous même et des autres.

En conclusion, nous avons perdu la Coupe et beaucoup plus. J'ose croire et espérer que cet événement nous permettra au moins de réaliser tout le chemin qui nous reste à parcourir face à notre attitude démesurée lorsque nous sommes en compétition. J'ai vraiment vécu ce pourquoi nous avons acquis une telle réputation.

Et tel que nous l'a proposé notre doyen lors de la rentrée, il y a là matière à une réflexion collective sur notre sens de la mesure et de l'éthique lorsque nous sommes en relation dans un cadre compétitif. Samedi dernier, nous avons démontré de belle façon notre manque de maturité à ce niveau. Nous avons mis notre honneur en jeu et nous avons perdu. Les participants de la faculté de médecine garderont certainement une image de médiocrité par rapport à nous. J'en suis personnellement et profondément attristée, voire même humiliée, puisque mon équipe de collègues et moi avons investi énormément d'énergies à organiser cette journée d'activités en ayant comme seul objectif le plaisir de se retrouver et de s'amuser dans une atmosphère de camaraderie et de saine compétition.



# Upcoming Events at the Faculty of Law

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Semaines du 30 octobre et du 6 novembre

Vendredi, le 3 novembre

14 h à 15 h 30

Salle 201, NCDH

L'émergence de nouvelles normes en matière de télécommunication en Europe

Conférencier: Professeur Paul Nihoul, Centre de philosophie du droit, Université de Louvain Organisée par le Centre d'études sur les industries réglementées de l'Université McGill en collaboration avec l'Institut d'études européennes de l'Université de Montréal et de l'Université McGill

Pour de plus amples renseignements: Barbara Kerr, 398-3659

Monday, November 6

6:30 to 8:00 p.m.

Moot Court, NCDH

The Power of Making a Difference: Volunteering is good for the soul

Speakers:

-Lesra Martin, the British Columbian lawyer whose life story was recently featured in the movie "The Hurricane" starring Denzel Washington

-and Pam Shime, the National Director of Pro Bono Students Canada

Organized by Pro Bono Students Canada

For more information: Tracy Austin, 398-6159

Mardi, le 7 novembre

17 h

Salle du tribunal école, NCDH

Leçon inaugurale Sir William C. Macdonald\*

L'envers et l'endroit du contrat: pour une doctrine transsystémique

Conférencier: le professeur Jean-Guy Belley, titulaire d'une chaire Sir William C. Macdonald en droit

Organisée par la Faculté de droit

Pour de plus amples renseignements: Anne-Marie La Barre, 398- 6616

\*Sera suivie d'une réception à l'Atrium.

Friday, November 10

12:30 – 1:30 p.m.

McGill School of Environment, 3534 University Street, Room 10

Moral and Social Consequences of the Genetic Revolution

Speaker: Dr. David Magnus, Ph.D., Professor at the Center for Bioethics at the University of Pennsylvania Organized by the Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, the Centre for the Study of Regulated Industries and the McGill School of Environment

For more information: Christine Sgherri, 398-2827

Friday, November 10

4:00 – 5:30 p.m. Room 201 of NCDH

What is on the plate? Ethical and Social Dimensions of the GM Food Debate

Speaker: Dr. David Magnus, Ph.D., Professor at the Center for Bioethics at the University of Pennsylvania

Organized by the Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, the Centre for the Study of Regulated Industries and the McGill School of Environment

For more information: Barbara Kerr, 398-3659

le 31 octobre 2000

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# Ask Dr. Panzonfiah

Dr. J.R. Panzonfiah

Dear Dr. Panzonfiah,

*I've noticed some of our Professors dress real sharp. Professor Healy has some sweet suits. Do you know where I could get some? What's the word on dressing up around here?*

Sincerely,

Bart

Dear Bart,

Anyone who's been around the school long enough knows the faculty don't mess around when it comes to what makes the man (women know better than to make such shallow measurements). There's a very strict dress code – no one's sure how this customary norm of shirt, tie and jacket minimum got here but like all forms of normative order, different people chose to apply it in different ways.

Professor Patrick Healy (who, doncha know ended up teaching by accident? That's right, he was all set to sell out just like the rest of us until life took him on a different path – ah, but that's another story) has some useful advice to offer from the perspective high atop Dr. P's well-dressed profs list. The key to looking your best at all dressy functions, especially interviews, is to try not to appear as though the clothes you've got on are the only clothes you own other than jeans and t-shirts. You've got to look comfortable in your own skin (be it Calvin Klein or Kmart). Healy also suggests you "get the advice of a confidential advisor whose judgement you trust completely." Unfortunately for all of us, Healy is unwilling to reveal the identity of his own fashion advisor.

Professor Stephen Scott knows a thing or two about the tradition of this place. In the 34 years that he has taught at McGill Law, Stephen Scott has never once lectured in anything other than a business suit. This has been a gesture of respect and courtesy to the law student body on the basis of his view that the faculty should represent themselves as legal professionals. Have you ever actually looked at Scott's suits? They're nice suits. Shirts and ties too. And like a true man of style, Scott shows he knows how to add a touch of individual panache with his unorthodox tie and belt-buckle placement.

For dressing up, Prof. Scott thinks law students look good in white shirts and navy blue flannel suits. For women specifically, he's always found that suits make for a professional and sharp look, as opposed to dresses. "It's easier," he says, "to break through glass ceilings in a suit."

If you look at photos from 50 and 100 years ago, you see that students all dressed rather formally. Even in Scott's day, a tie and sports jacket was par for the course. "We all looked like the fashion plate for the New York Times." He remembers fondly in his third year, when Max Cohen was Dean, there was a bit of a heat wave. Some of the students, he stresses – a few, came in wearing t-shirts. Max Cohen came in and went into a state of near apoplexy. He was beside himself with rage. In all the years they knew each other, from then, well into his years on the faculty, Scott never saw Cohen so angry.

By the late '60s, however, the world had changed a fair bit, and dressing at the law school was starting to catch up. Students started coming in wearing jeans. What with the general unrest on McGill and other campuses, no one minded as long as they weren't burning the building down. One rather left-leaning professor even began teaching in jeans just on principle.

One day about 25 years ago, just after class had ended, Scott noticed a student who normally wore jeans and sported a beard dressed smartly in a suit, *sans* beard. When he asked about the beard's whereabouts, the student responded that he'd gone to work for his father who had offered him \$5 a week to lose the beard. What's the lesson? Every man has his price. His was \$5 a week.

Professor Scott's secret ambition (which I suppose won't be so secret anymore) is to go out one evening to a black tie affair dressed to the nines in a tux, stay out all night, come in the next morning and give the lecture of his life. Now *that*, I gotta see!

Please send your questions to [drpanzonfiah@hotmail.com](mailto:drpanzonfiah@hotmail.com). The doctor is always in.



# Bridget Jones Goes to Law School

Salim Nakjavani Nat IV

Sunday, 29 October  
Legal Secretariat to the Lord Advocate  
Crown Office, Edinburgh

My dear MacSween's Original Haggis (Extra Pluck),

I felt a twinge of anxiety imagining your arrival at airport security, as your passport lay innocently on the front seat of my Triumph Spitfire *décapotable*. Hope teenagers manning Dorval passport control will be merciful.

The ride home was made moderately less exciting without you driving; other road users seemed equally pleased that my car did not waver from the *correct* side of the road. And one other thing, my little black pudding: while I would not dare to suggest that you are imperfectly acquainted with manual transmission, please recall (should you drive my vintage sports car in the future) that "N" does not mean "Normal". In any case, don't worry about reaching blindly for the stick-shift – I just met with my urologist, and he confirms that we will surely enjoy our grandchildren, after all.

This past week, in your delicious company, has been nothing short of elegance and poise (you) and utter devotion tinged with professional distraction (me). I truly treasured all the romantic moments we shared. However, I feel duty-bound to remind you that impersonating a judicial officer is – as you might have known from actual *attendance* in Criminal Procedure – an indictable offence. That being said, it was terribly charming to be handed a bench warrant "requesting and requiring, in Her Majesty's Name, that I appear without delay at *Chez Jacques Bistro* for lunch". Lord Justice Pauncey of Jellycattle was particularly amused by your scribbled copy of his signature. If you would be kind enough to return his wig intact, he assures me that no charges will be laid (yes, a wig...not a "fur muff").

Thank you for your visit.

Your affect. (affectionate? affected?) partner,

M. Darcy

P.S. In response to your enquiry, the Jane Austen Society (Edinburgh) just confirmed that Ms. Austen "certainly did not script Colin Firth's stuffed trousers", and included vouchers for a complimentary "Jane Austen for Americans" lecture (enclosed).

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## the spark

Next time you're having Lexis-Nexis woes, check out <thespark.com> where you can take tons of cool quizzes to pass the day away. Thanks to Jodi Ettenberg for pointing this fun distracter out to us.

Jodi also let us know that: Anne-Valerie and Jodi are 59% pure

Jodi 42% bitch, Anne-Valerie is 39%.

Jono is 60% a bastard. Dean Taylor is 40% bastard and 49% pure and Marc Edmunds is 30% a slut. just for the record :)

(Let the record show that the editor of the Quid is woefully high in the areas of slut and bitch as well as being a dominant extrovert abstract thinker, just like 4% of the population. I knew I belonged in law school. I don't think these are very scientific.)

le 31 octobre 2000

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# A Halloween Garland

## The Vampyre Lawyer Mr Brown by \*nn R\*c\*

His eyes locked on hers and, with his magnetic gaze, he attracted her soul to his. Ah, she thought, what terrors must dwell deep within those pools of darkness. Isabella shivered. Edgar suppressed a fiendish smile. He casually gestured towards the armchair.

She sat down in front of his massive mahogany desk (which, unlike most of his furniture, had not been passed down from generation to generation for vampyric aeons, but instead purchased at an auction at Sotheby's. With impeccable taste, however, Edgar had commissioned a vampyric carpenter to decorate it with intricate depictions of the crusade as viewed from a most vampyric and diabolical perspective.)

Edgar sat himself behind the desk and reached into one of its drawers. Isabella took the opportunity to assess his broad shoulders. His raw animal presence was, she noted, unequalled even among the top five most ancient vampyres of Eastern Europe. She half-swooned, maintaining her composure only through a supreme exercise of her own quarter-vampyric powers (which came down to her through her mother's father's side.) Edgar emerged from the below the desk, and held in his hands a parchment scroll and a quill.

The smoke from the incense burners twirled arabesques in the dark pregnant air, while the curtains did a slow and deadly saltambique.

There was a loud pop. The curtains billowed and the candles flickered. Suddenly, beside the desk, a figure materialized, dressed in a suit which, though well-tailored and serious-looking, was fringed in the vampyric style with exquisite hypnotic lacework.

"Ah, Mr. Brown!" exclaimed Edgar. "Right on time."

"As usual," replied the punctual Mr. Brown with a macabre flourish.

"Well," Mr. Brown commenced, "Isabella, this is really a very simple matter. As I have explained to both of you, this document sets out the agreed terms upon which the estates are to be divided should your vampyric marriage, for some (diabolical) reason, come to an end. If you'll read through this... you'll see the list... of bloody goblets, sinister portraits, and so forth... Also, if you'll look through this... the pets—including the cockatoo, the cockatrix, the fiery salamander, the hounds, and, of course, the slithy tove..."

Mr. Brown continued to explain the contract, Isabella continued to read them, and Edgar continued to exert masterful self-control over his boredom and impatience. Finally, Mr. Brown passed the pen to Edgar. Edgar signed the form. The document passed to Isabella. She paused, for a moment that seemed an eternity. In that subjective aeon, men and women might have been born, have lived, have died; civilizations formed, grown great, and decayed; species developed into subspecies; stars imploded... In that subjective aeon, Edgar's superhuman mind had ranged far and wide. He tapped his fingers.

"My dear," he whispered, in the low steady tone which in his younger days he used on wild wolves to subjugate them to his will. "My dear... sign it. This matter cannot be neglected: it is a tradition ancient and venerable from which I cannot deviate! It is a rite my father followed, and his father's father, and so on and so forth quite unto the dawn of time—that is to say, the bloody dawn of my vampyric lineage. Furthermore, as Mr. Brown pointed out, this is the most reasonable way of going about things, given the day and age in which we are living-dead. Simply sign here..."

The vampyre bride to be (i.e. the soon-to-be Mrs. Dracul-Jones) took up the pen and, without thinking—indeed, as though it were sheer automatism—brought it to the form. It hovered less than microsecond, an interval so infinitesimal as to be unnoticeable to any but one endowed with a preternatural keenness of observation. Edgar noticed, and his hand tightened on the armrest of his chair. "Sign, sign it!" he signalled telepathically. The onslaught of psychic power was too much for the poor girl and destroyed completely all remaining resistance. Succumbing to his masterful will, she signed.

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Somewhere in Gehennom, a grinning demon pulled at his forelock and greeted his demon-lord, Duress, who came trudging down the path. Nudum-Pactum scurried under a rock, while Beelzebub ate a peppercorn. It was all very sinister.



# Martha Strikes Again

Natalie Weidenbach BCL III

It's kind of a love-hate thing between me and Martha Stewart. I watched her Halloween special this afternoon. She made a huge cutout witch to put in a picture window, and created a lit-up pumpkin path to her front door to welcome the trick-or-treaters. She made it look so easy. You just take your handy #4 drill bit, get some mini electric lights with a network of extension cords, get your special parchment shears... The end product was beautiful, but let me tell you guys something- it's never as easy as it looks. I spent about 6 years working in a flower shop. We all ran for our lives when we saw a customer walk in with a *Martha Stewart Living* magazine. Martha became a bad word around the shop. "How did the wedding consultation go?" "Well...All she wanted was the Martha". Martha doesn't tell you that the carelessly elegant arrangement of garden roses in a mint julep goblet takes two hours to make, and comes out to 155.00\$, what with the roses being imported from Holland, and the julep cup being real silver.

I'm at the age where all of my friends are starting to act like grown-ups. Most of them went out into the work force after their undergraduate degrees, and have settled into patterns of going to the office, heading to the gym after work and meeting for coffee to catch up on the weekend. I'm in a weird holding pattern: I live at home, and I'm a year and a half away from finishing university. I have never purchased a futon, and have never had to buy towels and Ikea furniture. I have the same life that I had when I was 18, with one big difference; my friends are starting to get engaged. They've got binders full of clippings from those bridal magazines, and I can definitely say that the most popular source of inspiration is good old Martha's wedding magazine.

My favorite part is where she warns that in most cases, "the hosts [of a wedding] will be held responsible for damage for equipment rented for the wedding...no matter who causes it". Even worse, there's the danger of being sued by an injured guest who wiped out on the dance floor during an enthusiastic round of the Chicken Dance, and having to shell out "damages, or at least medical expenses".

There's also the "open bar" problem-there's a lawsuit waiting to happen. An insurer cautions that "if somebody has too much to drink at your wedding and then goes out and has a traffic accident, you can be named in a lawsuit along with the drunk driver".

Like the bride doesn't have enough to worry about. I can just imagine the beautiful disclaimer in calligraphy on the back of the RSVP note: "By accepting to attend this wedding and partaking of the open bar, I promise to dance and drive responsibly, and I understand that the bride and groom will not be held liable for any injuries sustained at their wedding".

Up to this point, I haven't really known which type of law to practice. Now, I've finally found an area that combines my floral/wedding experience with my legal studies. I can be an expert in "Wedding Law"(not to be confused with any portion of Family Law-Wedding Law will cross all of the boundaries-Tort, Contract, the Obs, Canon...The possibilities are endlessly trans-systemic). My beautifully hand-made business cards will have the scales of justice holding a wedding bell and a dove. I will accompany my clients to their

**My beautifully hand-made business cards will have the scales of justice holding a wedding bell and a dove.**

Here's where I link it all up to the law. I'm flipping through a *Martha Stewart Weddings* magazine when I come to an article by Monica Bernstein entitled "Wedding Insurance". There's a picture of a beautiful bride and groom skipping through the rain into a waiting limo, protected by their handy umbrellas. The article begins by telling couples that in some cases, an "umbrella would not provide ample protection". The author goes on to paint a horrific picture of what could go wrong at a wedding. The rain can ruin the ceremony, guests can break the plates at the reception. You get the idea.

meetings with the caterer and the band, and will let them know that there will be legal hell to pay if that cake doesn't get there on time or if they forget that the opening song is "The Power of Love". I will take out an ad in each of those bridal magazines, and will set up shop on St-Hubert Street (for all of you people from out of town, that's where people go to get those huge pearl-encrusted wedding dresses). Who needs to go through recruitment? Thanks Martha! I now have a direction and a future, and that's a good thing.

le 31 octobre 2000

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# Wanted: student with a sincere desire to save the world

-Ishmael by Daniel Quinn

## Marc Edmunds Law II

Why are you here? What made you decide to come to law school? You wanna make mad dollahs? You want to own fancy cars? You want to be powerful, famous, a politician? You love the spotlight and want to parade around the courtroom with all eyes peeled on you? You feel the societal/parental profession to have a "respectable job" (news for you by the way, the jury, so to speak, is still out on that one!)? You have a desire to learn how and why people make some of the legal decisions people do? You didn't know what else to do with yourself and law school seemed like a sensible/logical choice?

If you're like me, it is because you answered the want ad in the title. Call me naïve, call me idealistic, call me romantic – call me anything you want, it won't discourage me in the slightest – I'm too damn stubborn. I have wanted to be a lawyer since I was 14 (too much "LA Law" watching!), and a Human Rights lawyer since I was about 18, and here I am. It's not the end of the road, mind you, merely one of the stepping stones.

But like I said, I am here to save the world, which, by the way, if you weren't too sure, really does need saving. Mercedes Perez's article a couple weeks ago was a poignant reminder thereof (and I wholeheartedly agree with Eric Ward and the *Quid* editorial staff on this matter, go back and read the article if you haven't already, and re-read it if you have). I grew up in a part of the world that for years was perhaps the most infamous example, but is still a very valid one. It was thought that the mere overthrow of an unjust system would solve all of South Africa's problems. That unjust system was thrown out in nation-wide elections 6 years ago. If the past 6 years in South Africa (or the past 10 in Namibia, for that matter) have taught us anything, its is that there is no such thing as a simple solution. Instead of a Utopian South Africa of equality, problems like poverty, disease, and crime (the 3<sup>rd</sup> world trifecta) claim thousands of lives each year and maintain inequality.

Cape Town is, in my opinion, the best city on earth. It is, however, also the epitome of the contradiction that is South Africa. On your flight in, South African Airways does this fly-by of Table Mountain and Table Bay, giving you a breathtaking view of a city nestled above a bay, in the foot of a stunningly flat mountain. You land at the airport a few kilometers outside of the city-center, and then have to drive

in. You see many Mercedes's and BMW's in the airport. On the drive in, you pass Khayalitsha, an atrociously brutal example of life as a squatter in a South African township. You will proceed, no doubt, to the tourist area and stay in expensive hotels, shopping in touristy areas, paying touristy prices. While in other areas of downtown you cannot walk 5 feet without tripping over 10 starving beggars. And if you happen to know someone in Sea Point, well, you will see a very different, lavish lifestyle. The contradiction is truly mind-boggling.

But Ecuador and South Africa are far away right, *not your problem?* As much as that selfish argument pisses me off, we will go with it for now. Well, OK then, it is not your problem – what about the problems that exist in your own backyard? The problems of poverty & crime (those evil twins who go nowhere without one another) are rampant in the ghettos and reserves of North America. And while that lovely little ranking put out by the UN every year may allay your conscience, the fact of the matter is that Canada is very much part of North America, in *every way*. I wish I knew more of the statistics to throw at you to shock you out of your peaceful existence, but I don't, though there are plenty of people in this faculty who do. There are serious problems in this part of the world too.

Now, I understand that we are all different, and that not everybody has the same burning desire to fight injustice. I understand, too, that we all have our priorities, and that everyone's ranking of those is different. So I understand that there are those of us here who are interested in business, tax, corporate law, criminal law, space law, administrative law, etc., etc., etc... And that this saving the world business is not for everyone. What I don't understand though, is how people can get SOOOOOOOO riled up about something like being offended by something a law student wrote, and really not give a shit about more pressing and serious issues where people's lives are at stake. Issues that exist even in one's own back yard.

But like I said, I am here to save the world, not deliver a lecture. I just wanted to point out that there are a few of us here for other reasons, and that maybe there are more pressing concerns that deserve the overwhelmingly powerful voice and energy exhibited by this faculty a couple weeks ago?



# Great Expectations

Jeanette Gevikoglu LLB III

"The future is no place to place your better days" — Dave Matthews

There is a great deal of talk and no small amount of anxiety in the atmosphere of the Faculty at this time of year. Naturally, people feel that exams are looming and assignments are pressing. In the background, there also lurks the question of employment. Underlying this, of course, is the decision many of us are forced to make at the end of our legal education: what *kind* of job do I want? Or, in fact, should I want?

Many factors play into this decision: location (the ever present "to New York or not to New York" if you are of that bent), venue (firm, government, NGO) and personal. Personal factors can be abstract or concrete: e.g. do you want to live closer to home or a significant other? Concrete ones vary with each person, but I believe that abstract ones often start from the same principles. Among these are those of respect and justice, two words that we have heard around the Faculty and in the *Quid* these past few weeks. I think that no one truly supports disrespect or injustice, it's just that the understanding of these concepts differs widely among individuals. Hey, if over two thousand years of philosophy has trouble dissecting it, why shouldn't we?

In the context of employment, the temptation is to polarize issues and define certain roles as those associated with justice or respect and others as not. I don't think that you can fit such a complex issue into such a facile dichotomy. The titles "securities lawyer," "tax litigator," "policy analyst," or "human rights activist" don't necessarily come with a pre-determined mould. Yes, the choice to work in certain spheres can be value-laden, but the individuals fulfilling those roles and taking part in the larger legal community are just that: individuals. Does every lawyer at the Department of Justice have the best interests of the Canadian public at heart? Does every corporate lawyer believe that capitalism is the answer to the world's problems? I don't know. Maybe you should ask them.

A McGill professor once told me that he was saddened that people referred to a conference on business law as the "opposite" of the human rights conference that had taken place the day before. As lawyers, we like to fit things into tidy little boxes, classify them and derive our conclusions from those classifications. It is necessary, however to avoid any tendency to jump to conclusions. Defining a person's worth based on their employment or net value ended with feudalism.

## Defining a person's worth based on their employment or net value ended with feudalism.

I'm not advocating that people ignore the international and national context in which they function. It is important and real. In the end, however, it is a personal choice based on one's skills, talents and desires. In this Faculty, we are all privileged. Each person's intelligence and abilities are a gift that he or she has fortunately been given the opportunity to cultivate. What *you* choose to do with this gift is your choice. It may help to think about what it is about the law and all the possibilities it offers that really excites you. Knowing that you are fulfilling a role in which you take pride is a good start to exercising this privilege. Also, remember that no decision is bound in stone. Part of the privilege each of us receive from being here is the opportunity to change our minds. If you know what you want far into the future: good for you (as Prof. Baker would say). For many of us, however, what we do after graduation will be the *next* part of our lives, not the *rest* of our lives.

At the same time, try to be proud of your classmates and their choices. Supporting each other and being open to each other's views and choices is a part of building a better community here at the Faculty.

And what am I doing after graduation? I guess you'll just have to meet me and ask!

le 31 octobre 2000

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## Final, Sorrowful Good-bye.

Marta Juzwiak, Law II

I miss my Eurail Clock. It was the best clock I ever had. Nothing can ever replace it.

Dear, dear Eurail Clock: if you are out there, somewhere, and you can hear these thoughts right now, I want you to know how much you meant to me, and how there will always be a special place in my heart for you.

I had a dream last night. You were on my pillow and I reached for you and... oh, it's just too painful; I can't go on.

I am suffering right now, but, to quote the words of the good Alfred Lord Tennyson (ah, I miss the days when the only Lords I had to deal with were poets):

"'Tis better to have loved and lost/Than never to have loved at all." - In Memoriam

### PRO BONO STUDENTS CANADA TO HOST *THE POWER OF MAKING A DIFFERENCE!*

McGill University's Faculty of Law recently launched the **Pro Bono Students Canada (PBSC)** program. PBSC is a thriving, non-profit, Canada-wide network of fourteen (14) law schools, over 100 lawyers and more than 300 public interest organizations. Its objectives are to instill a *pro bono* ethic in law students and to provide legal information to its member organizations.

The PBSC program enables law students to perform **volunteer legal work** in the Greater Montreal and West Island communities by matching them with its member community organizations and public interest groups. Students receive no academic credit or remuneration when participating in this program, but benefit by working under the supervision of a lawyer.

PBSC cordially invites you to its conference entitled "**The Power of Making a Difference**". The purpose of this event is to instill the importance of volunteer work in students and the community at large. Our **keynote speaker is Mr. Lesra Martin**, a dynamic attorney from British Columbia whose life was recently highlighted in the motion picture "**The Hurricane**" starring Denzel Washington and in the biography *Lazarus and the Hurricane*. **Mrs. Pam Shime**, the eloquent **National Director of Pro Bono Students Canada**, will also be in attendance.

The event will take place:

**Monday, November 6, @ 6:30 PM**  
**Faculty of Law, McGill University**  
**New Chancellor Day Hall**  
**Moot Court**  
**3644 Peel Street (corner Doctor-Penfield)**  
**Montreal, Quebec**



# In Which Is Related A Most Incredible Development

Jeremy Estabrooks LLB III

In this brief excerpt, our hero, being the above-stated author of this story who, though he shares the same name as the real-life character whom you might sometimes meet in the halls of Chancellor Day Hall, categorically denies sharing the same persona with that carnal being, (while at the same time he objects to the taking of any clarifying procedure such as appending a title or acronym to his name in order to assist the reader in distinguishing one persona from the other) wishes to expose a most profound development surreptitiously occurring in the underground laboratories of McGill University. Namely, our hero has discovered that, through the setting up of a shell venture corporation promising to deliver the impossible, our university has succeeded in attracting a great deal of funding from Canada's Human Resource Ministry. This money, our hero asserts, has been used to assemble a team of scientists bent on discovering the unifying theory of determinism.

Our readers may at this point rightfully scream, "Hold on now!" (or, if they happen to be from the western provinces, "Whoa, Nelly!"), "What possible connection can this unlikely story have with the study of law? The *Quid* is a law student's paper, hence everything within its unregulated pages must be of direct relevance to the study of law. Where's the pertinence?! I demand pertinence!" To this our hero will not take time to question our journal's supposed 'anything goes' policy, nor will he go into the story of how he, our hero, being in no way related to the carnal creation of the same name, recalls attempting at one point during the year previous to launch a viciously satirical attack on another regular contributor to the *Quid*, only to find that the gates of entry onto the then virgin pages of our beloved journal had been tightly shut by the editorial committee before his witty denouncement could be given the sought-for light of public exposure. No, our hero, will not attempt to absolve himself of any liability for wasting his beloved readers' time through the submission of nonsensical prose by placing the blame on the poor judgement of the editorial committee in allowing its publication. He will instead attempt to satiate his readers with but one plea: "Patience!"

To continue, our hero asserts that he has carried on a series of late-evening conversations with one Professor Winklesworth, who himself claims to be "one of the great minds" behind the aforementioned project. Through these eye-opening and most startling conversations, our hero has learned that the unifying theory of determinism has in fact been discovered and is already in its application stage. The esteemed Professor Winklesworth further informed our hero that the area of legal practice was the first in which they decided to apply their unifying theory. This decision was based on the desire to 'start with the training wheels on', so to speak; in other words, the team wished to first apply the theory to the most predictable aspects of human society. Our hero recalls that at this point in his explanation, Winklesworth volunteered with a chuckle, "And what, I ask you, could be more predictable and less spontaneous than the practice of law?"

Of course, the reader is well aware that the discovery of the unified theory of determinism will have profound implications on even the most conservative law school's curriculum. For one, assuming that the theory has truly been perfected, students will be able to study the proceedings and outcomes of future cases long before they even reach the courtroom. Understanding these widespread implications, our hero, who learned through the edification of legal study how to act the part of a sneering acid-tongued cynic, openly expressed his doubts to Winklesworth that the unifying theory of determinism could ever be realized and put into practice. To this, our Professor countered with a most startling rebuttal. From his briefcase, he pulled out the very first case that will arise when the unifying theory of determinism is established as a state-recognized doctrine. Through application of the unifying theory, Professor Winklesworth explained, it was discovered by him and his team that no sooner will the theory be publicly established as irrefutable will the state adopt it in order to try individuals for crimes in which they are destined to commit at some point in time in the future. In this manner, not only will justice be served ahead of time (and admittedly, that is not the true selling point of the unified theory) but also the crime itself will be averted. And so, it has been determined, in the very first case to reach the court after the theory is officially adopted, an individual will be tried for the crime of attempting to subvert the established doctrine of the unified theory, which he is predicted to commit at a specified future date.

Luckily for us, our hero, who was supposed to gain only a cursory glance at this confidential document, remembered an old trick he had learned in his first year of law school. To explain further, no sooner had our hero got his hands on the document did he ask if he could have but 5 minutes alone with it in order "to get a rough idea of what it was all about". Upon receiving permission to do so, our hero pretended to go into a quieter corner of the building while in actuality he sprinted to the library, had the entire document copied, hid the second document underneath his favourite shrubbery, sprinted back to the spot where Winklesworth awaited him (making sure to catch his breath before re-entering the room), and handed back the document to Winklesworth while calmly stating, "Yes, a most interesting read. Good luck with it!"

I, interposing for our author, say "lucky for us" because our hero has been so good as to agree to have this most incredible document published in our *Quid*. However, seeing that we have already taken much space and have wasted too much of our dear readers' time this week our hero, our author and I have all agreed to have the document's publishing postponed until the following issue.



# ABA Accreditation: What is at Stake?

Joe Mik Law II

Every few years, representative from the Canadian Bar Association and Quebec Bar tour McGill Faculty of Law facilities, review its curriculum, and evaluate the institution. They come to assess whether our faculty adequately prepares us to sit the Bar exam and practice law thereafter. Accreditation gives a McGill law degree its value. Without it, graduates would have to content themselves with a liberal education but no livelihood at law. In recent years, McGill has endeavored to broaden its reach. It accepts a large body of foreign students to diversify its enrolment and sends a growing proportion of its graduates overseas. Adopting the "National Programme," which imparts degrees in both common and civil law, was the first step. Today McGill prepares for the next step.

A move is afoot to transform the Faculty of Law's "National Programme" into an international program. On the impetus of students and professors, our esteemed Dean Leuprecht formed a committee to study the implications of seeking accreditation from the American Bar Association [ABA]. I am a member of that committee. This article outlines the issues at stake. ABA accreditation raises two crucial questions:

- (1) Should McGill graduates add 50 more jurisdictions to the 10 in which they can currently practice?
- (2) Should McGill broaden its human, financial, and technical reach to include the US as well as Canada?

To help readers answer them to their satisfaction, I shall elaborate on the professional, financial, and curricular implications of ABA accreditation.

If McGill's Faculty of Law were approved, graduate could practice in 60 jurisdictions rather than just 10. McGill alumni, unique among their peers, could access every market in North America. Daily we grow in our awareness of the importance of exchange between cultures. It is to this exchange that we owe, in my view, many of the blessings and most of the rich variety of our times. From a professional standpoint, clients demand versatility in multiple jurisdictions. McGill adopted the "National Programme" to address this need. Soon, passing familiarity will not suffice. Soon ALL lawyers, no matter how humble their practice, will have to work in multiple jurisdictions. Increasing mobility demands it. To that end, law firms open offices abroad; governments send envoys overseas; non-governmental organizations [NGOs] branch out internationally. Shouldn't McGill answer their needs?

In this context, we consider whether to extend our hand to our American colleagues. The United States seems the natural first partner. For with America, Canada shares a common history, a common culture, a common language, and a common legal heritage. Founded from the same Native stock, colonized by the same enterprising peoples, and committed to the same democratic ideals, we share more than most other peoples. One in three Canadians has US relations and one in seven Americans boast ties to Canada. Canadian firefighters extinguish Montana wildfires. American troops defend our Northern frontier. Our police cooperate. Our businesses cooperate. Why shouldn't lawyers cooperate? Limited cooperation exists. Prestig-

ious New York and Boston firms send recruiters to Montreal each year. Over 15% of our graduates elect to work in America each year, making the US the most popular foreign destination for McGill alumni. McGill should be proud of them. Few law schools attract employers outside their province, let alone outside their home country. Our graduates in New York and Boston testify to the competitiveness of our Faculty internationally.

ABA accreditation extends the privilege that our top 15% currently enjoys to the other 85% of the student body. In other words, ABA accreditation is as much about equality as it is about freedom. Some oppose it for this very reason. Some mischaracterize ABA accreditation as an emigration program. Others oppose the erosion of their privilege. The former group wants to "seal Canada off" from its southern neighbor. In effect, they want to stem the free flow of people. Their rhetoric, founded on the fear of an alleged "brain drain," revives the isolationist impulses of East Germany and North Korea. The latter group seeks to reserve to itself the benefits of opportunity. It is merely selfish and petty.

Currently, McGill's Faculty of Law draws from the regions where its reputation is strongest: Quebec, Ontario, and New England. Other regions receive only token representation. The opportunities created by ABA accreditation would enable McGill to attract a far broader range of applicants. Ultimately, our school's quality depends on the quality of applicants. Last year, McGill admitted 154 candidates from a pool of roughly 1000 applicants. Roughly "six to seven applicants competed for every position" [McGill Admissions bulletin]. The first year class boasted an average GPA of 3.65 and an LSAT score in the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile. These results warrant a comparison with an ABA accredited school. In the same year, the University of California at Berkeley attracted 5,244 applicants for 270 seats in the first year class. Roughly 19 applicants competed for every position. Successful applicants boasted an average GPA of 3.75 and a mean LSAT score in the 94<sup>th</sup> percentile. The difference between the grades and scores at McGill and Berkeley may seem insignificant, but that fraction sets apart a regional school like McGill from a World-class school like Berkeley. McGill likens itself to top flight US schools. While the comparison might have been apt 30 years ago, today it masks McGill's relative decline. ABA accreditation will help close the disparity between McGill and its top-tiered US counterparts.

Some critics fear that ABA accreditation would speed the alleged "brain drain" of talented Canadian to the US. If McGill forgoes accreditation, the argument goes, Canadian graduates will be forced to stay in Canada and contribute to Canada rather than the "Evil Empire." In fact, ABA accreditation will have the opposite effect. It will attract bright foreigners to Canada and encourage many Canadians who would otherwise attend a US law school to remain in Canada. Basic economics dictates that consumers gravitate towards the cheapest equivalent. McGill offers a fine education at bargain prices, even for those paying out-of-province or international tuition. Bright Americans, who might otherwise return home, might settle in Canada. And bright Canadians planning to immigrate to the US might change their minds. Rather than ushering them out the door, let's give them a chance to stay.



The main benefits of ABA accreditation flow to the majority who elect to stay in Canada. Currently, Toronto and Montreal firms cower behind "ententes" designed to suppress wages. If they were corporations, they would face prosecution for antitrust violations. ABA accreditation opens the Toronto and Montreal firms up to competition. If they expect articling students to work 80 hours a week, they should pay salaries commensurate with those demands as do their US counterparts. Some may argue that the Toronto and Montreal firms already face pressure from US competitors. Maybe so, but Canadian firms have hardly responded. And for a McGill graduate in Toronto who can only expect a third to a half of the wages offered in the US, the Canadian firms' response comes too late. Others object that money alone does not determine quality of life. True, but most agree that rich people enjoy benefits that their poorer brethren do not. Given the choice between a mediocre salary and wealth, why not be rich?

ABA accreditation will strengthen the Faculty of Law as an institution. From a human standpoint, McGill will draw its applicants and professors from a base pool of 300 million persons rather than just 30 million. From a financial standpoint, ABA accreditation will diminish McGill's dependence on government. ABA accreditation will grant the Faculty the legitimacy it requires to aggressively pursue the US' immense financial resources. It begins by soliciting our US-based alumni. Today, these give only reluctantly because they feel that McGill's Canadian-orientated curriculum contributed nothing to their success in America. US firms shelter behind similar logic when they recruit here. They argue that they, rather than the Faculty, prepare their hires for practice abroad. As it is, these two groups get the best of both worlds: they take advantage of the Faculty's education without paying for it. ABA accreditation removes these pretences. It enables the Faculty to bargain with them on equal terms. An ABA accredited Faculty could attract and grant access to US firms willing to donate to the exclusion of those who do not. As it is, McGill possesses no alternative to the firms who will not give and no means to pry loose their purse strings. ABA accreditation will make the difference.

ABA accreditation militates for a new, aggressive attitude towards fundraising. McGill languishes because it relies on the caprice of legislatures in Quebec City and Ottawa. One year they boost funding, the next they cut it back. All the while, government imposes onerous restrictions on the University whether funding comes in or not. Plainly, greater financial independence would benefit McGill. This does not mean that McGill should become private. Far from it, McGill will remain a largely public-funded for some time to come. But McGill should diversify its sources of revenue. As Mother says, "don't put all your eggs in one basket." In this respect, McGill should learn from its public counterparts in the US. These latter manage the same problem far more successfully. The University of California at Berkeley illustrates the point. In 1998, it set itself a goal of raising US\$1 Billion in donations by the year 2000. It succeeded by aggressively pursuing corporations, alumni, and others in the greater community. \$1 Billion is an extraordinary number that McGill may not match soon. But it connotes a different attitude, a single-minded devotion to preserving public education, in spite of government. In fact, the deans of US colleges like Berkeley dedicate themselves exclusively to fundraising. They leave administration to the administrators and scholarship to the scholars because they recognize that resources make world-class scholarship possible. McGill has a solid base but a pitiable record in this field. It can do better, even match the US schools eventually. I refuse to believe that McGill cannot compete. Our Faculty simply needs to commit itself to doing so in the effective manner. ABA accreditation is part of those means to that end.

How might McGill Faculty of Law take advantage of US resources? If it expects to attract world-class scholars to produce world-class work, the Faculty must pay world-class salaries. Professor Baker never tires of telling his class that, after 20 years of service, he earns less than a first-year associate in New York. That is simply immoral. Why should professors jeopardize their families' well being for an institution that does not value them? McGill can do better. The Faculty might additionally offer more generous and numerous scholarships to indigent and deserving students. A scholarship figured in my decision to enroll at McGill rather than University of Toronto. Many US institutions will waive their US\$30,000 a year tuitions if they want a particular candidate badly enough. The Faculty might improve its facilities. Easing access to our disabled peers particularly presses us. Why stop there? Old Chancellor Day Hall is crumbling and New Chancellor Day Hall's dingy classrooms no longer accommodate our classes' needs. Let's summon the architect of our magnificent new library! Our library too has needs. Librarians testify that disorder and neglect are destroying our most precious collections. Other collections remain fragmentary thanks to theft and an under-funded acquisition program. Why accommodate ourselves to this state of affairs when the remedy is at hand? Critics contend that ABA accreditation will drain McGill of resources. As Aneurin Bevan said, "We will stuff their mouths with gold!"

Some oppose ABA accreditation on nationalistic grounds. They allege that it will destroy McGill's Canadian identity or transform the Faculty into a US law school. Nationalists love hyperbole and invective. ABA accreditation will not demand any marked change in McGill's curriculum. The Faculty already offers several US-oriented classes, such as US Constitutional Law and US Tax Law. New York and Louisiana case reports crowd the library shelves. References in class to US case law are legion. Since the Supreme Court of Canada, among other courts, relies evermore heavily on American precedents, they are of growing importance to Canadian practitioners. The Faculty will probably have to offer more US courses and purchase additional US case reports. But this reflects its students' needs and our own courts' demands as much as the requirements of the American Bar Association. Other critics do not want to accommodate the additional foreign students ABA accreditation would undoubtedly attract. We should not brook this chauvinism. Let us be clear: diversity is no detriment. ABA accreditation expands our diversity.

Fundamentally, the conflict over ABA accreditation boils down to a clash of personalities. There are two types of personalities in life: "can do" people and their critics. "Can do" people are the repository of society's energy and imagination. "Can do" people seize opportunities. Their success redounds to everyone's benefit. Critics, by contrast, expend their efforts denigrating others and complaining about their sorry lot. They contribute nothing but chose instead to coast by at others' expense. Critics are in effect cowards. They say because they cannot do. As composer Jan Sibelius aptly pointed out, "No statue has ever been raised to a critic." Who will triumph in this debate over ABA accreditation? Those who prepare for the future or those who conjure up every excuse imaginable, every sorry prejudice, and offer every rationalization for why this project is impossible? Make no mistake. Others see this opportunity as plainly as we do. If we do not act, some rival of ours will to our detriment. Will we stand idle while the University of Toronto reaps the harvest McGill has sown? We should act. We must act for McGill's preservation and to increase the value of our degree. This course will involve difficulties. Critics will disparage us but they cannot discourage us. For we labor under no illusions. We may not accomplish this process in a single semester, nor probably before we graduate. But let us begin.

le 31 octobre 2000

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**COURT CLERKSHIPS****GENERAL DEADLINE GUIDELINES**

Generally, students must send a copy of their résumé, an official transcript of their university marks, a legal writing sample, and letters of recommendation from two (2) law professors. However, students should verify with each Court to ensure that they have included the appropriate documents in their application.

**SUPREME COURT**

**Deadline:** January 15, 2001  
(submit application to the OUS to obtain the Dean's letter of recommendation for February 1, 2001)

**Interviews:** March

**Term:** 2002-2003 - 12 months starting January or September

**Letter to:**

Office of the Chief Justice of Canada  
Supreme Court of Canada  
Supreme Court Building  
Wellington Street  
Ottawa, ON K1A 0J1

**FEDERAL COURT**

**Deadline:** January 26, 2001

**Interviews:** February

**Term:** September 3, 2002 to August 29, 2003

**Contact:**

Ms. Christine A. Ball, LL.B.  
Federal Court of Canada  
Supreme Court Building  
Wellington Street  
Ottawa, ON K1A 0H9

**COURT OF APPEAL FOR ONTARIO**

**Deadline:** December 8, 2000 for out-of-province students

**Term:** 2002-2003

**Letter to:**

The Honourable Mr. Justice Laskin  
c/o Michael Bertrand  
Court of Appeal for Ontario  
Osgoode Hall  
130 Queen Street West  
Toronto, ON M5H 2N5

**SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE (ONTARIO)**

**Deadline:** February 14, 2001

**Interviews:** March

**Term:** September 2002 - August 2003

**Letter to:**

Superior Court of Justice  
Office of the Chief Justice  
Attention: Laura Craig, Senior Law Clerk  
361 University Avenue, Room 620  
Toronto, ON M5G 1T3

**COURT OF APPEAL AND COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH OF ALBERTA**

**Deadline:** Edmonton - Jan. 2, 2001 (noon) /  
Calgary - Dec. 1, 2000 (noon)

**Term:** 2002-2003

**Letter to:**

Madam Justice Marguerite J. Trussler  
Court of Appeal  
Law Courts Building  
#1 A Sir Winston Churchill Square  
Edmonton, AB, T5J 0R2  
(Fax: 780-427-5506)

or Madam Justice C.D. Hunt  
Court of Appeal  
Court of Appeal Building  
530 - 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue S.W.  
Calgary, AB T2P 0Y3  
(Fax: (403) 297-7528)

**TAX COURT OF CANADA**

**Deadline:** February 28, 2001

**Term:** May 2002 - May 2003  
(flexibility in date)

**Letter to:**

Alan Ritchie, Executive Assistant to the Registrar

Tax Court of Canada  
Centennial Towers  
200 Kent Street  
Ottawa, ON K1A 0M1

**BRITISH COLUMBIA JUDICIAL LAW COURT PROGRAM (COURT OF APPEAL & SUPREME COURT)**

**Deadline:** March 16, 2001

**Interviews:** May-June 2001

**Term:** September 2002 - June 2003 (Court of Appeal)  
September 2002 - August 2003 (Supreme Court)

**Letter to:**

The Law Clerk Program  
British Columbia Court of Appeal  
The Law Courts  
800 Smithe Street  
Vancouver, BC V6Z 2E1

**NOVA SCOTIA COURT OF APPEAL (if funding available)**

**Deadline:** End of March

**Term:** June 2002 to May 2003

**Letter to:**

The Honourable Justice David R. Chipman  
Nova Scotia Court of Appeal  
The Law Courts  
1815 Upper Water Street  
Halifax, NS B3J 1S7

**NEW BRUNSWICK COURT OF APPEAL**

**Deadline:** December 31, 2000

**Interviews:** Late January

**Term:** June 2002 to May 2003 for 2<sup>nd</sup> yr students  
June 2001 to May 2002 for 3<sup>rd</sup> yr students

**Letter to:**

The Honourable Chief Justice Joseph Z. Daigle  
New Brunswick Court of Appeal  
Justice Building - P.O. Box 6000  
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1



## SUPREME COURT CLERKSHIPS FOR -2002-2003

## STAGES À LA COUR SUPREME POUR 2002-2003

All clerkship applications must be handed in at the OUS by 15 January 2001; an application includes the following documents:

- (1) A *curriculum vitae*;
- (2) Official transcripts of all marks obtained in all post-secondary studies; Quebec students who obtained an undergraduate degree prior to undertaking their law studies are not required to provide a CEGEP transcript; if an institution will not release an official transcript to you, have it sent directly to Prof. Van Praagh, c/o OUS (S.C.C. clerkship applications), Faculty of Law, 3644 Peel, Montreal, H3A 1W9; you may provide an informal list of this semester's grades when they become available - these informal grades cannot be forwarded to the Court but will be considered in the internal assessment.
- (3) A list of the names of three (3) referees who will provide reference letters.
- (4) The three reference letters. These letters should be addressed to: *Office of the Chief Justice of Canada, Supreme Court of Canada, Wellington Street, Ottawa, K1A 0J1*, but should be handed in to OUS by January 15<sup>th</sup> (or mailed to Prof. Van Praagh, c/o OUS to be received by that date).
- (5) A cover letter explaining why the position of law clerk is being sought, addressed to: *Office of the Chief Justice of Canada* (it is recommended that this letter not exceed one page in length).
- (6) A completed form PSC-3391, as found at: [http://www.psc-cfp.gc.ca/menu/help\\_apply\\_e.htm](http://www.psc-cfp.gc.ca/menu/help_apply_e.htm) (or available from Prof. Van Praagh). Include your social insurance number if you have no "CSN-PRI".

Students are responsible for ensuring that their application is COMPLETE (including references) and at the OUS on January 15, 2001, in order to enable Dean Leuprecht to prepare a comparative letter of reference as required by the Supreme Court. Incomplete applications will not be considered.

The dean's office forwards all of the applications directly to the Supreme Court on January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2001, by courier. For further information:

Prof. Shauna Van Praagh  
Supreme Court Clerkship Coordinator  
398-6626; [vanpraagh@falaw](mailto:vanpraagh@falaw)

Les candidatures doivent être remises au plus tard le 15 janvier 2001 au Bureau des études de premier cycle (OUS); les candidats doivent fournir :

- (1) Un *curriculum vitae*;
- (2) Des relevés officiels de notes obtenues au cours de toutes leurs études post-secondaires; les étudiants du Québec qui ont obtenu un diplôme universitaire avant d'entreprendre leurs études de droit ne sont pas tenus de fournir leurs notes du CEGEP; si une institution ne remet pas de relevés officiels aux étudiants, faites envoyer le relevé au Prof. Van Praagh, a/s OUS (Stages à la C.S.C.), Faculté de droit, 3644 Peel, Montréal, H3A 1W9; vous pouvez fournir une liste non-officielle des notes de ce semestre lorsque vous en prendrez connaissance - cette liste ne sera pas envoyée à la Cour mais fera partie de votre dossier pour l'évaluation interne.
- (3) Une liste des noms de trois (3) répondants qui fourniront des lettres de recommandation.
- (4) Les trois lettres de recommandation. Ces lettres doivent être adressées à : *Cabinet du Juge en chef du Canada, Cour suprême du Canada, rue Wellington, Ottawa, K1A 0J1*, mais doivent être remises au OUS (ou postées au Prof. Van Praagh, a/s OUS, pour y parvenir) au plus tard le 15 janvier.
- (5) Une lettre motivant leur demande pour un poste de stagiaire, adressée au *Cabinet du Juge en chef du Canada* (vous devriez vous en tenir à une seule page)
- (6) Le formulaire PSC-3391, accessible à [http://www.psc-cfp.gc.ca/menu/help\\_apply\\_e.htm](http://www.psc-cfp.gc.ca/menu/help_apply_e.htm) (ou de Prof. Van Praagh). Inscrivez votre numéro d'assurance sociale si vous n'avez pas un "CIDP".

Les candidats doivent s'assurer que leur demande est complète et que TOUS les documents, y compris les lettres de recommandation, sont au OUS en date du 15 janvier 2001, afin de permettre au doyen Leuprecht de préparer une lettre de recommandation comparative tel que requis par la Cour suprême. Les demandes incomplètes ne seront pas acceptées.

Le bureau du doyen s'occupe d'envoyer toutes les demandes à la Cour suprême, le 31 janvier 2001, par messenger.

Pour plus d'information:  
Prof. Shauna Van Praagh

le 31 octobre 2000

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# CAREER & PLACEMENT

Newsletter -  
October 26, 2000

## 1) INFORMATION SESSION ON SUMMER JOBS ABROAD IN THE AREA OF HUMAN RIGHTS

COME AND MEET 3 OF YOUR COLLEAGUES WHO HAVE EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD

**MERCEDES PEREZ, ECUADOR**  
**NADIM HOURY, SOUTH AFRICA**  
**CHARLOTTE BROM, COSTA RICA**  
**JEFF KING, ECUADOR & WORKSHOP IN STRASBOURG**

**JEFF KING WILL ALSO TALK ABOUT THE WORKING GROUP ON HUMAN RIGHTS CAREERS AND FUTURE COLLABORATIONS WITH THE CAREER AND PLACEMENT OFFICE.**

**DATE : WED., NOVEMBER 8<sup>TH</sup>, 2000**  
**TIME : 12 :30 - 1 :30PM**  
**PLACE : MOOT COURT**

## 2) INFORMATION SESSION ON CLERKSHIPS

This information session will be held on Nov. 8 at 1:30 pm in the Moot Court. In the meantime, please find attached the list of deadlines (for the various Courts) as well as the information on the application process for the Supreme Court.

Please note that Prof. Shauna Van Praagh is coordinating the Supreme Court application process. In this specific case, applications must be received at OUS by January 15 for internal review.

You will be able to hear guest speakers from the Supreme Court, the Federal Court of Canada and the Court of Appeal for Ontario where McGill students regularly find clerkships.

We also received informations on the following clerkships. Check the boards for more details:

- Court of Queen's Bench and Court of Appeal of Alberta
- Federal Court
- British Columbia Judicial Law Clerk Program
- Court of Appeal of New Brunswick
- Court of Appeal for Ontario

## 3) LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA (LSUC) : INFORMATION SESSION ON THE RECENT CHANGES TO THE BAR ADMISSION COURSE (BAC)

**SUSAN LIEBERMAN** OF THE LSUC WILL BE AT THE FACULTY TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS :  
**DATE : MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6<sup>TH</sup>, 2000**  
**TIME : NOON - 1 :30PM**  
**PLACE : MOOT COURT**

She will be available for consultation from 2:30 to 4 pm in the Common Room, 3690 Peel St. If you are interested, you must schedule an appointment with the Career Placement Office.

4) JOB OFFERS RECEIVED THIS WEEK  
Stage auprès de l'AMARC (World Association of Community Radiobroadcasters): Projet de révision des textes statutaires et élaboration de politiques internes. Qualifications: très bonne connaissance du droit des associations et du droit du travail, bonne compréhension des lois internationales, connaissance du domaine du droit d'auteur, très bonne capacité de rédaction en français, bilinguisme un atout, maîtrise de Microsoft Office. Durée: 20-30 semaines étalées sur 18 mois. Période: novembre 2000 à juin 2002. Salaire à discuter. Si vous êtes intéressé(e):

Contact :  
Marie-Line Boricaud  
AMARC  
666, rue Sherbrooke O, bureau 400  
Montréal (Québec)  
H3A 1E7  
Fax: (514) 849-7129  
Courriel: marie-line.boricaud@amarc.org  
Inclure un CV et une lettre de motivation.

RBC DS is looking for someone with preferably a law degree to maintain the necessary processes and procedures to ensure RBC DS Financial Services is in strict compliance with the rules regarding distribution of insurance products and the delivery of financial planning throughout the Quebec district. Contact Betty Bilicz : betty.bilicz@royalbank.com

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE POSTINGS, PLEASE CHECK THE BOARDS**

## 5) ON AMERICAN BARS & EXAMS

The Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admission Requirements 2000 is now on the WEB : www.abanet.org/legaled. Pretty thorough!

The Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners' next bar exam:  
Date: Feb. 28, and March 1, 2001  
Place: World Trade Center, Boston  
Application deadline: Dec. 18, 2000  
For more info: (617) 482-4466

New York State Board of Law Examiners' coordinates: http://nybarexam.org, tel: (518) 452-8700

## 6) AREA OF PRACTICE DINNERS SERIES

SECOND DINNER OF THIS SERIES:  
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>, 7:00 pm  
AREA OF PRACTICE:  
ENTERTAINMENT LAW OUR GUEST:  
Me Thierry Carrière  
Gowling Lafleur Henderson/  
Union des Artistes

RESERVATIONS MANDATORY:  
THE SIGN-UP SHEET IS ALREADY POSTED ON CPO'S DOOR!

We will accept bookings in person only on First Come / First Served Basis (no telephone or e-mail bookings accepted)

Cost for the Dinner: 10\$  
this includes: MEAL, WINE  
and PRIVATE DISCUSSION WITH OUR GUEST

Third dinner of this series (sign-up in january):  
Tuesday, February 27<sup>th</sup>, 7:00 pm  
Area of practice:  
Environmental Law  
Our Guest: Me Charles Kazaz  
FASKEN MARTINEAU DuMOULIN

## 7) "UPCOMING ATTRACTIONS"

FOR FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS :  
Information session on placement.  
Prepare your questions!  
DATE : November 15 at 12 :30, Moot Court

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October 31, 2000



# CAREER & PLACEMENT

## Careers Days :

Québec Careers Day : January 23, 2001

Ontario Careers Day : February 5, 2001

## VOLUNTEERS NEEDED.

If interested, come and see me!

## 8) DOCUMENTATION CENTER : NEW ACQUISITIONS

No Fixed Address : Life in the Foreign Service by Chistine Hantel-Fraser



## An 'Intimate and Interactive' with Professor Jaye Ellis

Break out the granola and hemp boys and girls and let's talk environment!

On **Wednesday, November 1 at 1:30 p.m.**, Professor Jaye Ellis is receiving law students in room 200 NCDH to discuss **international environmental law** issues. Specifically, Professor Ellis wants to know what her International Environmental Law class that she is teaching next year should examine, and how the whole McGill law curriculum as a whole could be improved with regard to international environmental law issues.

Whether you're a "globetrotting greenie" or just a "regular recycler", this session is for you. Grab a coffee in a reusable mug and drop in, share your insight and learn more about this class for next term!

Questions should be directed to Witold Tymowski @ 982-9850

## RESEARCH ASSISTANT For Prof. Daniel Jutras

I am looking for a student who might be able to assist me in the following project:

L'objet de l'étude est d'analyser le processus par lequel un événement dommageable, en matière médico-hospitalière, se transforme en conflit, et trouve une solution, soit à l'intérieur des mécanismes de redressement propres au milieu hospitalier, soit par le recours à des mécanismes qui lui sont étrangers, comme l'assurance ou le contentieux de la responsabilité civile devant les instances judiciaires. L'étude se fera en trois phases: une revue de littérature, une recherche empirique à partir de dossiers assurantiels, et une synthèse des résultats. Les travaux commenceront au mois de novembre 2000.

Qualifications:  
Completed at first year of law programme  
Bilinguisme au moins "passif" (capacité de lire dans les deux langues avec aisance)

Available 5-10 hours a week, in November and early December 2000, and then from January-April 2001.

Un intérêt pour les études empiriques en droit.  
Salaire selon la grille en vigueur à la Faculté. Un total de 210 heures seront consacrées au projet par la personne retenue. Possibilité d'une continuation de la recherche au delà de cette période.

Déposer Curriculum vitae dans la boîte de courrier du professeur Jutras au 3644 Peel, avant le 1er novembre 2000.





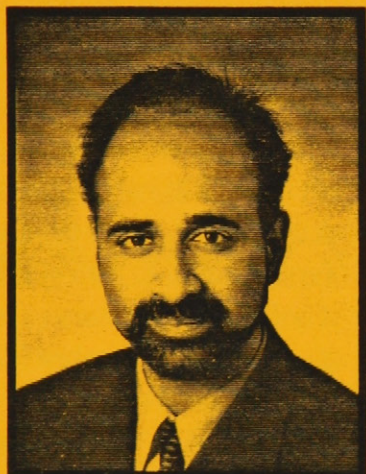
**Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP**

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

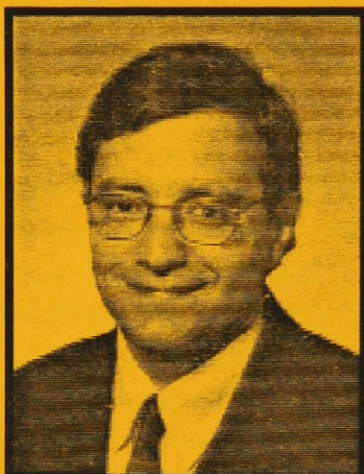
# **Info Semin@r**

## **Practical Aspects of New Technologies and International Trade**

### **o u r   s p e a k e r s**



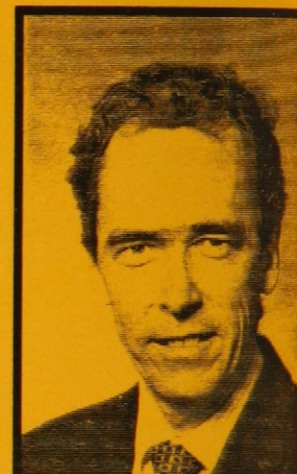
**Sunny Handa**



**Peter Villani**



**Louis-François Hogue**



**Peter Kirby**

## **n e w   t e c h n o l o g i e s e • c o m m e r c e n e w   m e d i a i n t e r n a t i o n a l   t r a d e**

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**November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2000**

**McGill University - Moot Court**

**12:00 pm to 2:00 pm**

*A lunch will be served*